

Democrats. It is idle mockery to talk of a remedy by that medium, until a reformation has been witnessed in that particular; and still the, when it is known the organization spoken of extends not merely to a few counties, but throughout Kansas, and even Missouri, and other states.

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

The Last Legislature.

As was noticed last week, the Legislature of Vermont adjourned on Tuesday morning after a session of seven weeks lacking two days. The term was a few days longer than the average, and was exceeded only in length by the memorable assembly of 1853. Among the notable measures or bills that have come before the Legislature, we will mention a few:

The State House claim, or the bill releasing the Montpelier signers from their obligation, was lost; so this promises to be the vexed question for at least one more legislature. The bill to pay Dr. Powers \$7,000 for his services as superintendent of the building of the new edifice, was amended so as to reduce the sum to \$5,400 and passed.

The bill repealing the grand jury system, after passing to its third reading was defeated. A bill was passed exempting from attachment one musical instrument and a sewing machine.

A bill repealing the "Personal Liberty Law," introduced by Judge Thomas, (the democratic gun of the legislature) was rejected. On motion to dismiss the bill, the vote stood 125 to 58; so at least 30 Republicans voted against dismissing. It is generally believed that there is something of a change of sentiment upon this subject among the people of this State as well as in other States, since the "liberty bill" was first passed; yet it would go against the grain of Vermonters to repeal it just at the present time when threats and intimidations are resorted to by our Southern brethren in so free a manner.

The circus bill passed the House, but had only one vote in the Senate to twenty-nine against it. A bill passed both branches providing that victualling saloons can sell strong beer and cider if they can get a license; but as we understand the bill it is one that temperance men need not fear.

A bill providing for commissioners to settle with the bondsmen of ex-treasurer Bates passed both Houses—the Senate unanimously. This measure originated with the bondsmen, who have tendered all their property to the State, but ask to be relieved from any contingent responsibilities which may arise hereafter. This is reasonable, and we are glad the bill passed. The commissioners appointed are Lieut. Governor Levi Underwood of Burlington, H. W. Heaton of Montpelier, and John B. Page of Rutland, our present treasurer. Mr. Bates has signified his willingness to appear before the commissioners and make a clean breast of all his transactions. A bill was passed exempting him from arrest while in attendance for such a purpose. Mr. Bates is at present in Canada.

The dog bills all went by, as did also all attempts to amend or repeal the liquor law. All through the session it was evident that the Senate and House would not "pull together"—whether this did not result in more good than evil is an open question. Among measures that passed the House but were stopped in the Senate, was an act providing for supporting our public schools entirely by taxes raised upon the grand list; an act repealing the act granting bounties to county agricultural societies; the act increasing and multiplying the causes for which divorces may be granted; the act in relation to wills—providing that no person who has certain near kin who survive him shall bequeath or devise more than one-third of his estate to any corporation, association or institution in trust or otherwise. On the other hand a bill providing for an "Agricultural Bureau" passed the Senate but met with very little favor in the House. Speaking about agriculture a bill was passed establishing the standard weight of Timothy or herds-grass seed at 45 lbs. per bushel. In regard to the Orleans County shire, a committee was appointed to investigate and report to the next Legislature.

The "mock session" was indulged in the last night, much to the disgust of everybody. The Burlington Times says that aside from one or two witty hits, it was "just simple, pin-feather nonsense, including the solemn singing of old songs by one of the Chebys."

A John Brown Meeting Broken up at Boston.

They had a funny time of it in Boston Monday; and probably when the facts reach South Carolina they will in some measure allay the bitter animosity which that state harbors towards the North. These facts are briefly these: A few radicals and agitators in and around Boston called a "public convention, to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Brown." This attempt by a handful of men to hold an abolition convention in the present condition of the country, was considered an outrage by all the more conservative and reasonable men of Boston; and particularly so as it was called a "public convention," and whatever these agitators might say or do would go out, especially to the South, as the sentiments of the people of Boston and New England, when in fact not one in one hundred had any sympathy with such a gathering at the present time. The consequence was that when the hour at which the convention was called arrived, Tremont Temple was filled with the citizens of Boston who were determined not to be misrepresented by a gathering under the specious name of "public convention." There was consequently a strife between the conservatives and radicals in effecting an organization, and after an hour or two of loud talk, hissing, hustling and cheers, the police were called in and effected a clearance of the hall. The abolitionists adjourned to a colored church in Joy street, where Frank B. Sanborn, John Brown, (a son of Ossawatimie,) Wendell

Phillips, Fred. Douglass, H. Ford Douglass, and a few others of that sort had their say. A company of infantry was held in readiness at the armory in anticipation of a riot, but the police force was equal to the emergency. Thus ended the abolition convention at Boston on the first anniversary of the death of John Brown.

The Burch Divorce Case.

This is the name given to a trial now going on at Naperville, Illinois, in which Mr. Burch, a rich banker of Chicago, is endeavoring to procure a divorce from his wife for alleged criminality with one Stuart, a lawyer and noted libertine of the same city. The social position of the parties, their wealth, and the position of family connections, have thrown around this case great interest, and no little anxiety is felt by thousands who never saw either party to learn its result. Mrs. Burch is the adopted daughter of Erasmus Corning of Albany, N. Y., which gentleman sustains her in the defense of this charge, always accompanying her to court and sitting by her side during the trial. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burch are members of the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and have heretofore sustained a good name, for aught appears to the contrary. Mrs. Burch has borne her husband several children, which fact alone adds wretchedness to this very sad case. The sympathies of the people where the court is being held, as well as those who read the testimony, must be with Mrs. Burch, who denies the charge of which she is accused. Mr. Burch appears at the trial with his counsel, taking copious notes. He is the subject of remark because of his want of all feeling or emotion; and at times in the evidence when the audience is moved to tears he preserves an imperturbability and expression which seems to say, I will fight this case to the bitter end.

Whatever may be the issue, this case presents one of the saddest pictures of wretchedness and woe that we remember of ever reading. Here a family, supposed to be in the high-tide of happiness as well as affluence, is broken up in the most heartless manner; and a home with all its conjugal relations is thrown open to the gaze and scrutiny of an undiscriminating public. Whatever may be Mrs. Burch's sin, if indeed she sinned at all, no condemnation is too severe for her husband, who introduced to his home and the affections of his family a notorious libertine, and now would spurn his wife from him as though a viper; and that too even when her tenderness and love for her husband and children was shown to such a degree as to melt to tears the audience at the trial, in which the court and jury joined.

Secession.

It looks now as though South Carolina at least is bound to go out of the Union, and that, too, solitary and alone. At any rate she prefers to go alone, though if all the cotton states, as they are called, should choose to join her it is supposed that she will consent to their wishes. Whatever the other Southern states may conclude upon South Carolina seems to be in sober earnest. She has already gone too far to recede, and it is quite generally supposed that she will "step out," though there are doubts as to whether she will remain long in the state of single blessedness. It seems to be conceded that if South Carolina shall declare herself out of the Union, our government should use no force to retain her. Gov. Gist declares that he does not expect coercion, but if it is undertaken by the federal government the other Southern states will defend South Carolina in her right to secede. Their state convention meets on the 17th of Dec., and they will probably proceed at once to declare themselves out of the Union. Pertinent to this case is the following, which the Boston Journal says is an extract from a business letter received by a firm in that city from one of its correspondents at the South, and only serves to confirm what has appeared from other sources—that the South Carolinians are "severely in earnest" in their talk of secession. The writer is a merchant of moderate views, and perhaps a fair representative of the business men of South Carolina:

"In addition to what I have said in reference to business, I cannot forbear saying that a new era is about to dawn upon us. Whatever may be said or thought about it in your section of the country, you may depend upon it that our state goes out of the Union—with her sister cotton states, if they will, but alone, if she must. You must not regard this as idle talk. If you do you will be deceived. Our state, I may say, is a unit on that subject—all the old Union men have come into the measure. On the 6th of December we elect our members to the state convention, who are to meet on the 17th for the special purpose of taking the state out of the Union. That body will consist of our ablest and wisest men—mostly men of great experience and known ability. Among others, our district will send Senator Chesnut, who has resigned his seat as U. S. Senator, and Judge Withers, a man of sixty-five years, and one of our ablest Judges. For the last twenty-five years he has kept himself aloof from politics. He is now fully committed to the measure. When such men take hold of the matter, don't think they are engaged in any child's play.

The greatest excitement prevails. Georgia and Alabama, you will see by the papers, are fully up to the mark. A man who could not get a single vote in a slaveholding state, and whose party is pledged to the destruction of our institutions is not the man to reign over us. We would be degraded, indeed, and not fit for self-government, were we to submit to such a thing for a moment. Out of the Union slavery will be on a firmer foundation than it ever was before; in the Union, we have no security, therefore we secede.

In Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama, the unionists and disunionists are both in the field, holding meetings and discussions. It is uncertain which party is the most numerous, but an immediate secession of these states is not looked for. The Georgia state convention meets Jan. 16, and it is yet doubtful whether the secessionists or unionists will have a majority in it. Alabama is also to hold a convention, and Mississippi and Louisiana both extra sessions of their Legislatures. It is thought that union or disunion in these states depends very much upon the temper and firmness of the administration. Notwithstanding the unwarrantable and malignant policy of some Northern papers and

Northern men, who continue to pile fuel upon this flame, there is yet hope that the storm will blow over.

DR. ADAMS ON SLAVERY.—On Thanksgiving-day Rev. Nehemiah Adams of the Essex street church, Boston, delivered a strong pro-slavery sermon from the text (Jeremiah 1:14) "Out of the North an evil shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land." He argued that slavery is a divine institution, recognized as such in the Bible, and claimed that there would be no peace in the land till the people recognized and treated it as such. In speaking of this remarkable sermon of Dr. Adams, the Boston Journal says: "We would respectfully suggest that he take for the text of his next political discourse, the verse immediately preceding—'And the word of the Lord came unto me the second time, saying, what seest thou?' And I said I see a seething pot, and the face thereof is towards the North." It is somewhat suggestive that the "evil from the North" spoken of by the prophet Jeremiah was the merited rebuke and chastisement of the South, as will be seen by reading the chapter from which Mr. Adams took his text."

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Dr. J. G. Holland, (Timothy T. comb), and Mortimer Thompson, (Doesticks), are to lecture in several places in this State the present winter. We have not learned as yet to have any lectures in this place.—"If any, speak?"

JUDGE TANEY.—We last week copied an item from another paper which stated that Chief Justice Roger B. Taney had resigned his place upon the bench. The Baltimore Exchange says:—"We have reason to believe that the Chief Justice does not contemplate handing in his resignation to Mr. Buchanan now or at any other time."

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—It appears that Virginia, like her smaller sister New Jersey, is divided. Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation electing nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors chosen. It is said that he reaches such a result by the rejection of returns arising from informants. The Bell men are mad, and cry "democratic fraud."

The President's Message.

President Buchanan transmitted his annual message to Congress on Tuesday. It reached this place Wednesday evening. It is quite lengthy, making ten or twelve columns in this paper. We shall endeavor to issue it in a supplement and send it to our subscribers with their next week's Caledonian. The late hour at which it was received renders it impossible to give even a respectable abstract of it in this paper. The following remarks are from the Springfield Republican:

"The President devotes half his message to Congress to discussion of the slavery and disunion questions; and in the unevenness and inconsistency of its treatment of these questions, we find evidence of the cabinet councils and contests upon the message, and of the tinkering it underwent, before it was given to the public. On the subject of slavery he espouses Southern ideas; on that of disunion, Northern. He attributes to the interference and aggressions of the North the present disturbance of the Union; but he stoutly denies that an excusable emergency for disunion has arisen, and argues that the institution of slavery is in no danger from the election of a republican president. Yet if the Northern states continue to defy and nullify the fugitive slave law, that will justify revolution on the part of the South, for there is no secession, he argues, but by revolution. His argument against the right of secession is one of the best passages in the message; and he announces that the duty of the executive to enforce the laws, to collect the revenue and to defend the forts and other property of the United States, in any and all the states, is plain, and will be performed by him, in the event of any interference with those elements and privileges of the federal government, by South Carolina, for instance. But he finds nowhere any power in the general government to coerce a state into remaining in the confederacy, nor can he think it would be wise to undertake it, even were the power granted or inferable. So long, in other words, as a state does not attempt to seize upon the federal revenues, or interfere with their collection, and respects the property of the United States within her limits, so long does she seem at liberty, by the constitution and laws, to indulge in the luxury of seceding. This seems to be a just and legitimate doctrine. The President appeals strongly for the preservation of the Union, and proposes an amendment of the constitution putting into form and permanence the principles of the Dred Scott decision, as a final and satisfactory settlement of the slavery question for this purpose. He does this very gravely and earnestly, as if he thought it were likely or possible to be done.

The message is not likely to have a very important effect upon public opinion in either section. Each will find matter in it for cordial acceptance and instant rejection. It unites the possible and the impossible, the reasonable and the unreasonable; and discusses together two questions that should have been entirely separated in such a document. His discussions and demonstrations will contribute, so far as they have any influence, to a delay in the Southern revolution, and to the development of a stronger party in the Southern states against disunion at all under present provocations. We are thankful for so much of use and benefit to the cause of the Union; but he insults the North and truth in attributing to it the blame for the present trouble, and he trifles with the South in holding out the idea that a principle expressly negated in the recent Presidential election can be enacted into a constitutional provision. Mr. Buchanan has thrown away his opportunity; he did not even appreciate it; and the most he seems to desire is to keep off the crisis till after he shall close his term of service.

The other portions of the message are of comparatively little interest, but worth reading as a review of our more important foreign and domestic affairs during the last four years. The President, with troubled conscience, labors to defend his course in Kansas, and plumes himself on having conquered a peace in Utah. He boasts of having reduced the expenses of the government to about thirty millions of dollars in the last year, but admits the bankrupt condition of the treasury, and argues with good sense the old Whig doctrine of specific in lieu of a valorem duties."

It is noticed as a singular fact that the three most rampant disunion journals north of Richmond are edited or owned by foreigners. The Constitution is edited by an Irishman; the Baltimore Sun by an Englishman; and the New York Herald by a Scotchman.

Rev. Caleb Cushing.

Caleb Cushing, the prince of Northern doughfaces, has been delivering lengthy sermons at Newburyport, Mass., all about secession, slavery and the aggressions of the North. It is said that they were bids for Judge Taney's place, but as the Judge don't resign Caleb will have to wait. "Warrington," the ray Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, hits Caleb after this fashion:

"Caleb Cushing has been preaching a Thanksgiving sermon, in two parts, at Newburyport. I judge, from his temper, that he will not relish his Thursday dinner. However, he is in no danger of being choked. If the lies he told about Seward, Lincoln and Wilson, have passed his supphagus safely, he may undertake the mastication of the drumsticks and breast-bone of a twelve-pounder, and run no risk. His whole speech is founded on and pervaded by two falsehoods; first, that Seward and Lincoln said there is such an irrepressible conflict between the free states and the slave states that they cannot exist together; the second that General Wilson, in a late speech in which he says the slave power is under our feet, means that the people of the slave states are to be reduced and held in a dependent condition. Eliminate these two lies, from Cushing's speech, and there is nothing left in it. It falls to pieces, like the old woman John Phoenix tells us about, who was so severely operated upon by Dr. Tassemaker's tooth-drawing machine, that every bone in her body was extracted, and she was reduced to a jelly and had to be carried home in a pillow case. It shows to what extremities the disunionists are reduced that so able a man as Cushing is obliged to resort to such bold, unmitigated and scandalous falsifications for the groundwork of his argument. If his statements were true, there would be no excuse for uttering them at such a time as this, but to invent lies for the sake of adding to the present excitement at the South—hardly anybody but Cushing is bad enough for this."

Secession: What Shall be Done?

The ultra southern claim of the abstract right of voluntary and peaceable secession cannot stand the test of a practical or legal examination for a moment. Looked at from any point of view, either in the light of the historical facts attending the adoption of the constitution, or the explicit opinions of those most active in preparing and securing its adoption, or tested by the results to which it might lead, the proposition that a single state, or any number of states, may resume the power delegated to the general government, and quietly withdraw her lot out of the Union, on their own motion, and without the assent of the other states, is wholly untenable, and, outside of the leading cotton and disunion states, seems to be so generally regarded by all parties. Did such a right exist, the existing general government would be a mere rope of sand, a partnership dissoluble at the will of any member, an unreliable, loose-jointed compact not worth the care and treasure we have been expending for eighty years in keeping it together.

But suppose South Carolina, as now seems probable, formally declares herself out of the Union, and undertakes to reclaim and employ the obsolete sovereignty which she originally surrendered to the federal government. How shall her action be met? There are apparently but two ways of encountering it. First, by the strong hand. The executive, in the discharge of his plain duty, would enforce the laws of the United States within the limits of the holding or revolting state, at all hazards, causing all who resisted the execution of the law, to be properly dealt with. This course would not, undoubtedly, lead to painful collisions, but for a moment doubtful, in our judgment, be for a moment doubtful. The seceding state would ultimately have to yield, and obedience would be secured at the price of the mortification and intense hatred of those resisting.

The other mode of meeting the difficulty is quite the reverse of this. Though we may deny the right of any state to withdraw from the Union, without the assent of the other states, we cannot deny that by common consent the union of the states may be dissolved. This is a popular government, founded on the popular will, and the same power which created may change or destroy the government, and substitute any other in its place. Now whenever the great majority of the citizens of any state, from any cause, have lost all confidence in the integrity and fair dealing of the general government, have acquired feelings of intense hostility towards a large proportion of their fellow citizens in the other states, and have practically destroyed all friendly and social intercourse with them, and deliberately withdrawn themselves so far as they are able, from all connection with the government,—and this state of feeling and consequent action are attributable to causes for which the general government, or the citizens of the other states are not fairly responsible,—then, to that extent, the purpose of the adoption of the constitution has failed, and the Union had better be dissolved, better by far than to attempt to restore harmony and confidence as well as obedience by the use of force. While we are not unconscious of the insidiousness of the seceding movement, as it is, and to preserve which we would gladly advise any sacrifice of opinion or purpose consistent with a sense of duty and a proper self-respect.

In the present case, viz: the threatened secession of South Carolina, and several sister states, we know of no assigned cause for the movement, for which Congress is responsible, and so far as state action as to fugitive slaves is a reason, though such action was unwise, unjust, and aggravating,—it is neither a justification nor a cause of the present movement, as it occurred years ago, and has thus far not been found inconsistent with their remaining in the Union. So far as the alleged purposes of the republican party are the grievance, its real purposes are few and open, deliberately formed under a sense of constitutional right and duty, proclaimed at Philadelphia four years ago, reiterated at Chicago, last season, embodying the views of the founders of the government, and now endorsed by an overwhelming presidential victory; and we should oppose the modifying or yielding any of those purposes in order to bring back any of these states to a recognition of their legal obligations. We prefer to this, that whenever South Carolina, or any other state, shall have deliberately withdrawn from the Union in obedience to the wishes of a great majority of her citizens, and shall have formally notified the President or Congress of her action, a prompt and unqualified assent be given by Congress to her proceedings, and that the necessary legal action be taken to surrender to her the powers she delegated to the general government, presenting to her all the public property within her limits, and allowing her to depart in peace. The first principle of a republican government is violated, the civilization of the age is disgraced, by forcing, through superior brute power, a single state to remain in the confederacy against her will.—The federal government must not sustain or justify itself by such a course of violent coercion.—Springfield Republican.

The Inasburgh Standard says there are but three D.D.s on the Eastern side of the lake, and at least sixteen on the Western, and pertinently asks, if the divinity of the East-side ministers is so sound as not to need doctoring?

Local and State News.

Our outside this week is particularly interesting—the fourth page as well as the first. We would call particular attention to article on Colonization.

Off the Track.

The passenger train run off the switch as it started out of Barton, Wednesday morning, and there being no telegraph line above this place, it remained off till a messenger could be dispatched to Lyndon to meet the up freight train, when the up freight engine was run up and pushed the delayed train on the track. This mishap made the down train three or four hours late, and the up train about an hour and a half. This is a good argument for the extension of the telegraph to Barton. We have often thought how undesirable it is to wait at a station,—particularly at St. Johnsbury Centre,—every time the train is late, expecting it every moment, but frequently waiting for it several hours.

Suspended.

The Episcopal services held in Union Hall, have been suspended for the present we understand, by the unanimous vote of the vestry.

Thanksgiving.

This time-honored festival passed off very quietly. The cold snap made excellent skating for the boys, and the fine weather, thankful hearts, or something else, or all combined, led many of our people to assemble at their usual places of public worship. We do not remember the time when so many of our people have turned out to hear a Thanksgiving sermon as on Thursday last. The party that went up to try the new skating park were disappointed in not finding it in skating order, but the loss was more the property of the boys. We learn that Mr. Butler has made further and ample provision for flowing, and that it will be all right in a few days, if it is not so already.

The County Court.

The December term of our County Court is in session here now, having assembled on Tuesday. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. H. W. Worthen of the Methodist Church. The Calendar presents a fair show of business, and there is prospect of a session of average length. What has been done thus far will be found reported for this paper elsewhere.

Winter at Last.

Our readers in other states will be interested in learning that about Thanksgiving-day we in this section were the recipients of a bountiful layer of snow, affording us first rate sleighing. Wood dealers have taken this opportunity to rush in a lot of wood, which is very acceptable to those who are getting a little short of this indispensable commodity.

Teachers' Institute at Lyndon.

We have received an account of the Institute held at Lyndon last week, but at so late an hour as to be unable to insert it this week.

News-paporial.

The first number of the Lamolite News-dealer, printed at Hydepark, by S. Howard, Jr., is received. It is a well printed sheet of 24 columns, published at \$1.25 in advance, and appears in every way a credit to the puny little county which now glories in a newspaper of its own. We wish it success.

As was noticed a couple of weeks ago, the Bradford paper has changed hands, and politics all at the same time. It is now called the Orange County Telegraph, is published by G. C. Chamberlain and S. S. Taylor, young men who appear to be awake to the wants of the reading community, and who will no doubt make an acceptable paper, and one that ought to be well sustained. In the above papers the Republican press of the State is augmented by two.

ST. JOHNSBURY, DEC. 1, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—It has often been asserted, and from my own observation I had come to believe, it a physiological fact, that the men of Vermont, born and raised on the West side of the mountain, were a larger race than those inhabiting the East side, but by actual weight, as ascertained by one of Fairbanks' scales, in the cabinet at the State House last week, Washington County is the home of more "wisdom and virtue" avoirdupois, than any other. I give you the average weight of the members of the several counties, with the average weight of the whole, viz:

Addison,	170 lbs.
Bennington,	160 "
Caledonia,	163 1/2 "
Chittenden,	152 "
Essex,	163 "
Franklin,	164 "
Grand Isle,	157 "
Lamoille,	149 "
Orleans,	131 1/2 "
Orange,	164 1/2 "
Rutland,	173 "
Washington,	173 1/2 "
Windham,	162 "
Windsor,	164 "

Average weight of the whole number of members, 163 1/2 lbs.

Whole weight of whole number of members, 163,690 lbs.

The scale used to arrive at the above results was pronounced by all as true, and was much admired for its beautiful finish, and the quickness with which it responded to the most delicate touch.

Teachers' Institutes in Essex County.

J. S. Adams, Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, will hold the annual Teachers' Institute for Essex County, at Lunenburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, 11th and 12th of December. A committee will be in attendance to provide places of entertainment for those who, it is hoped and expected, will be present from other towns. The sessions will begin each day at 9 o'clock a. m. The evening sessions, at 7 o'clock.

Large Porker.

Jonathan Ross of Hardwick, informs the St. Albans Messenger that he recently dressed a pig, not quite seven months old, that weighed three hundred pounds!

Personal.

The last Star says that Archelus Sias, Esq., for forty years town clerk of Danville, has resigned his office, and that the select-

men have appointed Theron Howard, Esq., to fill his place till some one is chosen by a vote of the town.

Reported for the Caledonian.

Caledonia Co. Court, Dec. Term, 1860.

Present.—Hon. L. K. F. POLAND, Chief J. Hon. S. H. MONTGOMERY, Ass't. Judge. Hon. EZRA A. PARKS.

Edith Jarvis, empannelled and sworn: Burke, Azro Jenness, C. T. A. Humphrey; Barnett, Peter Buchanan, Alex. McLaren; Danville, Joel R. Dole, Oliver Morse; Groton, Thomas B. Hall, James K. Dunn; Hardwick, Resolved Mack, Moses G. Wakefield; Kirby, Palmer W. Russell; Lyndon, Calvin Eastman, William Randall; Newark, Andrew P. Taft; Peacham, Wm. E. Waldo, Franklin Bailey; Ryegate, David Nelson, A. S. Moore; Sheffield, Alfred Ladd; St. Johnsbury, Luther P. Cheney, Chandler A. Severance; Sutton, John C. Blake, D. E. Ruggles; Walden, Jonathan Haynes, Abel Gile; Waterford, J. W. Hastings, Lorenzo Green; Wheelock, Samuel F. Shattuck.

Thirty-two cases were set for the jury upon the call of the docket.

No. 22.—George W. Chesley v. Benjamin F. Brockway. Action of trespass for a quantity of manure taken by the defendant from a place in Sutton which the plaintiff had purchased of one Charles Varney. Defendant claiming that he purchased the manure of Varney before he sold the place to Chesley; but did not take it away till after the sale. Plaintiff claiming it by virtue of the deed of the place. Trial by the jury and verdict for Plaintiff for \$5.40. Cree and Bartlett for Plaintiff; Beckwith and Colby Defendant.

No. 23. Leonard F. Edwards v. James Waige. Trover for a horse which the defendant had attached as an officer as the property of one Ransome. Plf. claimed to be the owner of the horse. Trial by jury and verdict for deft. Wing for plf; Davis and Colby for deft.

Assignment of Judges for the Year Commencing December 1, 1860.

FOR COUNTY COURTS.			
	Poland, Ch. J.	Bennington, J.	Loss.
Bennington	4,388,257.00	295,886.00	
Caledonia	4,675,388.00	263,275.00	
Chittenden	3,418,156.58	71,286.00	
Essex	1,320,088.00	92,577.00	
Franklin	4,756,902.05	262,619.00	
Grand Isle	594,500.00	141,794.00	
Lamoille	2,270,713.00	243,129.00	
Orleans	2,988,103.04		\$4,211.92
Rutland	3,342,556.00	457,385.00	
Washington	9,415,969.00	106,345.00	
Windham	3,359,525.15	206,865.00	
Windsor	6,714,871.80	164,842.00	
Windham	9,615,485.25		570,583.05

Chittenden Co., To Jan. 1.—Poland, Aldis, Pierpont, Barrett, Kellogg.

Franklin Co., Mon. Jan. 14.—Poland, Pierpont, Barrett, Kellogg.

Grand Isle Co., Thurs. Jan. 17.—Poland, Pierpont, Barrett, Kellogg.

Addison Co., Mon. Jan. 21.—Poland, Aldis, Barrett, Kellogg.

Rutland Co., Mon. Jan. 28.—Poland, Aldis, Barrett, Kellogg.

Bennington Co., Tu. Feb. 5.—Poland, Aldis, Pierpont, Peck.

Windham Co., Mon. Feb. 11.—Aldis, Pierpont, Kellogg, Peck.

Windsor Co., Tu. Feb. 19.—Poland, Pierpont, Barrett (last week), Kellogg (2d week), Peck.

Orange Co., Tu. March 5.—Poland, Aldis, Pierpont, Peck.

Washington Co., Tu. Aug. 13.—Aldis, Pierpont, Kellogg, Peck.

Lamoille, Tu. Aug. 29.—Poland, Barrett, Kellogg, Peck.

Orleans Co., Thurs. Aug. 21.—Aldis, Barrett, Kellogg, Peck.

Essex Co., Tu. Aug. 27.—Aldis, Barrett, Kellogg, Peck.

Caledonia Co., Thurs. Aug. 23.—Aldis, Barrett, Kellogg, Peck.

It will be a favor to members of the bar, and suitors in court, to have the above assignment copied by the newspapers in the state.

L. P. POLAND.

St. Johnsbury, December 1, 1860.

Chittenden County.

The Free Press says that a peddler's establishment was smashed in Burlington a few days since. The horse which had been left standing near the track, took fright at the approach of the passenger train, and ran across the track, when the engine caught and killed him. The wagon also was somewhat smashed.

Franklin County.

Some individuals in Enosburgh have collected in that town and forwarded to Kansas \$135. Only a part of the town has been canvassed.

Lamoille County.

The Newdealer says that a young lad, aged 14 years, a son of Mr. Truman Sawyer, residing in Morris-town, met with a terrible accident on the 12th. While playing in a saw-mill he accidentally fell upon the saw when in motion, lacerating the left arm in a shocking manner, also fracturing the bones of the arm, forearm, and hand.

Orange County.

We learn from the Telegraph that on Saturday, Nov. 23, a mare, by the name of Gage, at South Bradford, was clearing out and sinking a well deeper when the brick wall fell in and the sand covered him. After five hours incessant digging, his dead body was reached, when it appeared that he must have died almost instantaneously of suffocation.—He leaves a wife and five children.

Harvey Merrill, 31 years of age, died in the road near Bath Village